



SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

DIRECT EMISSIONS FROM SOURCES THAT ARE OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE ORGANIZATION.

For sports clubs and organizations, Scope 1 emissions may include:

1. Natural Gas Heating: Emissions from natural gas used to heat facilities, such as stadiums, offices, and training centers.
2. Vehicle Emissions: Emissions from the organization's own vehicles, including team buses, maintenance vehicles, and equipment transport trucks.
3. On-Site Power Generation: If the organization generates its own electricity or heat on-site using sources like diesel generators or cogeneration systems, these emissions would be considered Scope 1.
4. Refrigerants: Emissions from refrigerants used in cooling systems at facilities.

****More examples****

1. Event Operations: Emissions from activities directly controlled by the organization during events, such as power generation for lighting, sound systems, and concessions. For example, generators used during outdoor events can contribute to Scope 1 emissions.
2. Maintenance Equipment: Emissions from the operation of maintenance equipment like lawnmowers, tractors, and other machinery used to maintain sports fields and venues.
3. Fleet Vehicles: Emissions from the organization's fleet of vehicles used for day-to-day operations, including administrative and maintenance vehicles.
4. Emergency Generators: Emissions from backup generators used during power outages or emergencies at facilities.





SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS ARE INDIRECT EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, HEATING, OR COOLING CONSUMED BY THE ORGANIZATION.

Examples for sports clubs and organizations include:

1. **Electricity Usage:** Emissions resulting from the electricity consumed in facilities such as stadiums, offices, and training centers. These emissions depend on the energy mix of the local grid.
2. **District Heating:** If the organization relies on district heating for its facilities, emissions associated with the energy source used in district heating would be Scope 2 emissions.

****More examples****

1. **Stadium Lighting:** Emissions from the electricity used for stadium lighting during evening and night events.
2. **HVAC Systems:** Emissions from heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in indoor facilities such as arenas and gyms.
3. **Scoreboards and Video Displays:** Emissions from the electricity consumed by large scoreboards, video screens, and other electronic displays in venues.
4. **Water Heating:** Emissions from the electricity or gas used to heat water in facilities for showers, kitchens, and other purposes.
5. **Office Buildings:** Emissions from the electricity and heating/cooling systems in office buildings and administrative facilities.





SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS ARE INDIRECT EMISSIONS THAT OCCUR AS A RESULT OF THE ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITIES BUT ARE NOT DIRECTLY CONTROLLED OR OWNED BY THE ORGANIZATION.

Examples for sports clubs and organizations include:

1. **Player and Staff Travel:** Emissions from air and ground travel for players, coaching staff, and administrative personnel, including flights, car travel, and hotel stays.
2. **Spectator Travel:** Emissions generated by fans traveling to and from games or events. This includes both local and long-distance travel.
3. **Supply Chain:** Emissions associated with the production and transportation of equipment, merchandise, and food and beverages used in stadiums.
4. **Waste:** Emissions from the disposal and management of waste generated during events and operations.
5. **Water Usage:** Emissions related to water use, especially if the water treatment process is energy-intensive.
6. **Fan Engagement:** Emissions associated with marketing and fan engagement efforts, such as advertising campaigns, promotional events, and digital media.
7. **Sponsorship and Partnerships:** Emissions associated with the activities of sponsors and partners, especially if they are involved in high-emission industries.
8. **Player and Fan Commuting:** Emissions from the daily commuting of players, staff, and fans to and from the organization's facilities.

****More examples****

1. **Fan Merchandise:** Emissions associated with the production, transportation, and disposal of team merchandise, including jerseys, caps, and memorabilia.
2. **Food Services:** Emissions related to the production, transportation, and preparation of food and beverages served at events, including concessions and VIP catering.
3. **Venue Construction:** Emissions from the construction and renovation of sports facilities, including materials manufacturing and transportation.





4. **Sponsor and Vendor Emissions:** Emissions from the activities of sponsors, suppliers, and vendors associated with the organization, including transportation of goods and promotional activities.
5. **Media Coverage:** Emissions from media coverage of events, including travel by reporters and broadcasters, as well as the energy used in television production.
6. **Public Transportation:** Emissions from fan and staff use of public transportation to attend games and events.
7. **Waste Management:** Emissions associated with waste disposal and recycling processes, as well as the energy used in waste collection and treatment.

